

# LABOR CLARION

Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

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No. 42

## Recommended by the State Federation

(From Headquarters of California State Federation of Labor)

Viewing with grave apprehension the sinister threat to labor contained in the adoption of Proposition No. 1, which will go into effect in a few weeks, the California State Federation of Labor called a conference of representative attorneys from the various unions throughout the State to set up, in anticipation of the attacks to come, a program under the direction of the Federation to protect the best interests of the labor movement. The Federation strongly urges that all unions comply with the recommendations reached as a result of the conference, so that there will be complete co-ordination of its efforts to rid California labor of this oppressive law, and a minimum of confusion and waste of time and energy.

### Will Keep Pledge

As in its campaign to defeat the measure at the polls, organized labor is determined that our all-out participation in the war effort will not suffer in the slightest degree as a result of our work to prove the law unconstitutional. We have made our pledge that there shall be no strikes in war industries for the duration. We have kept that pledge, and we shall continue to keep it. Nevertheless, we refuse point-blank to be victimized by any unprincipled provocation.

Matters close to the heart of labor—time-honored traditions and principles—are involved in this matter. That is why a clear-cut program that will enable us to dispose of it as efficiently as possible is necessary, and why we ask and must have the whole-hearted, intelligent co-operation of all the unions.

### Recommendations to Unions

Strikes, picketing and the publication of "Unfair Lists" are the activities on which attention will be focused. The following recommendations on these points have therefore been made:

1. If a condition arises making it necessary to do so, such as a dispute over wages, hours, etc., a strike may be called against a certain employer involving his employees only.
2. Peaceful picketing may be carried on against an

employer when a labor dispute exists. However, the picketing must only be against the employer at his place of business. Moreover, it will be necessary for persons delivering goods and other services to continue to do so until the time is ripe for a contemplated test case or cases. If fellow unionists do not desire to pass through picket lines, it is best that pickets be not used at present.

3. The publication of the "We Don't Patronize" or "Unfair" lists shall be continued as usual.

### Obtain Advice Before Picketing

It must be kept in mind at all times that primary peaceful picketing and boycott can change rapidly to secondary. Therefore, before placing any picket line, unions are urged to notify the Federation so that the entire situation may be thoroughly discussed and legal opinion obtained. Before any firm is placed on a "We Don't Patronize" list, it is strongly recommended that local central bodies, as well as the Federation, be fully informed of all the facts leading toward such a decision. When such action might directly or indirectly affect the war effort, it is of utmost importance that a clearance be obtained from the Federation's council of attorneys.

### Alert to Possible Attacks

Future meetings of these attorneys have been scheduled for the purpose of amplifying the basic program and procedure set forth above. Meantime, the Federation is alert to meet all attacks that may come from any quarter at any time. All cases arising under the law will have prompt action, the Federation's attorneys either acting with attorneys for the specific unions or councils involved, or taking charge directly when there are no local legal representatives. All appeals will, of course, be handled by the Federation.

The absolute necessity for the unions to keep the Federation fully informed at all times cannot be stressed too strongly. If doubt or uncertainty exists on any point, or if information or advice is required, get in touch with the office of the Federation.

members of the family has kept a constant vigil at the stricken official's bedside, finds it impossible to acknowledge personally her own and her husband's appreciation of the kindness and consideration demonstrated by the various individuals and unions, and wishes to take this opportunity to make her acknowledgments to the many friends who have been so thoughtful and kind.

"That no more serious blow could have been dealt the labor movement is generally recognized, but President Haggerty wishes to stress this one important fact: the best way to show appreciation for Vandeleur's sterling services and leadership of the Federation is to continue to build up the Federation with redoubled vigor and strength."

### PERMIT RAILWAY PAY INCREASE

The War Labor Board this week authorized all railroads to grant a wage increase of 10 cents an hour to more than 1,400,000 employees. The increase was recommended September 14 by the Railway Emergency Board. It is now in effect on "several" roads, while "nearly all others desire to do so as soon as permitted by this board," the W.L.B. said. The order does not direct all railroads to grant the wage increase, merely granting the roads the right to do so.

## Labor Board Adopts 'Vage Yardstick Based On 'Little Steel' Formula

The War Labor Board decided unanimously that its wage control yardstick would be based on its "Little Steel" principle, whereby wage-earners are entitled to increases up to 15 per cent to cover the rise in living costs betwn January 1, 1941, and May 1, 1942.

The policy agreed upon by the labor, management and public members states that wages as of September 15 are equitable and that increases above that amount will be made only in accordance with the President's executive order of October 3.

Under this procedure any increase in the cost of living between May 1 and September 15 would be ignored in dealing with wages. If increases granted since May 1 amounted to 15 per cent then the employees would not be eligible for further increases except under conditions specified in the President's order.

### Regional Directors' Authority

The ten regional directors of the board, according to the policy adopted, will have authority to pass upon the question of wage maladjustments. If the wage situation in a given case shows the existence of gross inequities, substandard conditions or that wage adjustment might help in the war effort, these will be determined by the board itself.

Provision is made in the policy adopted for appeals from the wage decisions of regional directors to regional panels consisting of representatives of labor, management and the public. In some cases appeals will be permitted to the board itself.

The declaration approved specifically covers certain industries in which regional directors will have authority to make wage adjustments, but they will not have such authority over industries omitted from the list. This arrangement, it is stated, was made in order that the board itself may retain control over major industries so that a regional director in one area may not upset a general wage situation in a large industry.

### Cases for Board Review

Normal wage differentials in a plant or industry will not be disturbed under the policy. However, the board will review cases where wage differences are so great as to raise the question of whether a "manifest injustice" is being done to one group.

The board did not adopt a general policy covering the handling of substandard wages because it felt that it had too few cases upon which to base such a policy.

Where management and labor agree on a wage increase, approved by the War Manpower Commission, the board, under its authority from the President, will review the agreement.

## Defeated Official Confesses

Following the recent election, Governor Julius P. Heil, Republican, defeated for a third term by the voters of Wisconsin, summoned his principal state employees to his office in Madison and told them how "I dug my own grave."

In 1939, he said, he approved two anti-labor laws. They restricted picketing, and generally were designed to hamstring the Wisconsin labor movement.

Mark Catlin, the legislator who helped put over the bills, and R. W. Peterson, chairman of the Public Service Commission, who boosted them along, "dug their political graves at the same time," Heil also admitted.

## Statement by Federation On Vandeleur's Illness

The following statement was issued from the office of the California State Federation of Labor on Wednesday afternoon, and conveys news that will cause deep regret in the ranks of the labor movement:

"After learning of the illness of Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, and personally ascertaining the facts, President C. J. Haggerty announces with the deepest regret that Secretary Vandeleur was taken suddenly ill several days ago and is now seeking to recover in the hospital. That his condition is serious can no longer be denied, and it will be months before he is able to return to the office where he so ably directed the affairs of the California State Federation of Labor, which will miss him indescribably.

"Upon learning the facts, President Haggerty immediately took over the direction of the Federation's office pending a meeting of the executive council of the Federation next Sunday, November 22, which he called.

"A deluge of flowers and messages of condolence have poured in, and Mrs. Vandeleur, who with other



## "Star" Non-Union Concern Accumulates a Headache

The Chicago Lakeside Press plant of R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company, largest non-union printing concern remaining in the United States, is now confronted with more "labor difficulty" than it has had in the 37 years since it locked out its union help to defeat the 8-hour day and establish the so-called "open shop."

Interesting sidelights in Donnelley labor policy are given by the Chicago Printing Trades Unions (608 South Dearborn street, Chicago), the organization which is co-ordinating the nation-wide drive of the international printing trades unions against the anti-union concern.

### Exodus of Employees

The Donnelley employment department has, ever since 1905, put an "accent on youth," with the result that the average age of the 5000-odd employees was held down to 31 years. Having sown the wind, the company is now reaping the whirlwind. Hundreds upon hundreds of the skilled workers have been inducted into the armed forces through Selective Service. Other hundreds upon hundreds, dissatisfied with low wages and slavish working conditions, have checked out of the plant and obtained jobs in unionized defense plants at better wages and with better working conditions.

### Replacement Causes Headache

The problem of replacing these departing workers is the cause of Donnelley's worst headache so far. The firm has been advertising heavily in the daily papers of Chicago and other cities, and has not even overlooked the foreign-language press. "Most any kind of help is welcome at Donnelley's right now, except union help. The company's want ads have asked especially for men past 45. (Previously they had no interest in "the man past 40.") Unable to get sufficient numbers of older men, the employment department asked for women and also for draft-age men "who can work at least one month." But Donnelley's reputation with the Chicago public is so unsavory that local people gave the plant a wide berth.

Advertisements then appeared calling for "farm workers," but this has been soft-pedaled since the printing trades unions added it as a new count in their indictment of Donnelley's patriotism.

The company's labor problem is aggravated by its old-established practice of discriminating against racial and religious groups. This discrimination was the subject of a recent investigation by the National Religion and Labor Foundation, which resulted in an

exhaustive report summed up under the headings: "Discrimination Against Negroes," "Anti-Semitism," and "Few Roman Catholic Executives." Copies of this report may be obtained by writing the National Religion and Labor Foundation, 4608 North Kilpatrick avenue, Chicago.

Employees have established that Donnelley employs no Negroes and few Jews, and that Catholics are, for the most part, restricted to the lowest-paid jobs. (The concern still prints a number of church publications, although the *Young Catholic Messenger* has been removed to another printshop.)

### Signing with Unions

Discontent is rampant among Donnelley employees and concerted action for improved wages and conditions is becoming more and more common. Despite the company's lavish expenditures and unceasing activity to thwart unionization, the workers are signing with the unions in steadily mounting numbers, and even some of the higher executives have become reconciled to the unionization of the plant.

Principal printing jobs produced by Donnelley are *Time* and *Life* magazines (both of which publications are on the "We Don't Patronize" lists of the California State Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council), the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, and mail-order catalogues of Sears-Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, and Butler Bros.

## Report by O'Connell on Convention

Secretary John A. O'Connell of the San Francisco Labor Council made his report at last Friday evening's session, on his representation of the Council at the recent annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The written report appears elsewhere in this issue, but does not contain the verbal highlights and happenings of the gathering which were interspersed by O'Connell during and following its reading. In his characteristic manner, these were enlightening and often amusing, and exceeded in length the formal report that was submitted.

O'Connell's comments were made on portions of the various debates, the resolutions considered, the reports of committees and the addresses of guest speakers. And in the lighter vein, the relation of his observations ranged from directing to attention that Irish delegates joined in the singing of "God Save the King" in honoring the country which was the convention host, to experiences of some of the delegates from the United States at the Toronto half-mile track, their attempts to ensnare a "hot dog" from a lone stand serving an immense throng, and their strenuous endeavors to unload Canadian money prior to crossing the border on the homeward journey.

### A.F.L. UNIONS WIN ELECTIONS

Two outstanding victories are reported for A.F.L. unions in elections to choose collective bargaining representatives. Employees of the Excel Foundry & Machine Company, Fall River, Mass., cast 306 ballots for the A.F.L., 136 for an independent union, and 27 for neither union. At the Baltic Mills, Baltic, Conn., the A.F.L. received 254 votes, the C.I.O. 228, with 14 ballots cast for neither union.

Buy Union Label Merchandise, from Union Clerks.

## Break "Virtual Monopoly" On Making Navy Uniforms

Score one for the campaign to give government contracts to smaller manufacturers.

An order under which two big manufacturers enjoyed a "virtual monopoly" in the making of ready-made uniforms for naval officers will be cancelled by the Navy Department, the Senate small business committee announced.

Announcing receipt of notice from the Navy Department that the exclusive contracts of Cohen-Goldman & Co., New York City, and Joseph & Feiss, Cleveland, would be rescinded, the committee said: "Navy officials are now at work on a new plan which will spread orders for officers' uniforms among many of the smaller concerns that were squeezed out by the drastic terms of the original arrangement." The nature of the new plan was not disclosed.

Questioned at a committee hearing three weeks ago, Capt. F. P. Delahanty, in charge of the Navy's clothing division, admitted that the policy of supplying officers' uniforms had been adopted after consideration of the matter "from all angles, perhaps, except the matter of the small dealer."

Stanley J. Cummings, executive secretary of the National Association of Uniform Makers, told the committee that the two firms had never specialized in service uniforms . . . yet become by official designation the "sole official" source of uniforms for all commissioned and non-commissioned navy officers.

Captain Delahanty said he had been moved by two considerations—"protection to navy personnel and cost to the government."

## Candy Workers Crack 'Open Shop'

The solid "open shop" front of the confectionery manufacturers in Chicago isn't so solid any more. A union-security agreement, the first of its kind in the candy industry in that city, has been signed by Candy Workers' Union No. 351 and Bunte Bros.

The contract, approved by the National War Labor Board, provides that all employees who join the union shall remain members. All but a few of the firm's 650 employees belong.

An increase in pay was secured by the local, which is an affiliate of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union. Wages have been raised 12 cents an hour since the first agreement was signed in July, 1941.

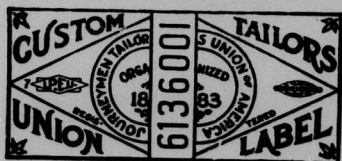
## Machine Tools "Drug on Market"

Ever since the emergency started there has been a cry for more and more machine tools. W.P.B. officials have insisted they constituted the principal bottleneck of production, and Uncle Sam has financed a tremendous expansion of plant facilities. How great, may be realized from a W.P.A. statement showing that in September alone \$120,000,000 worth of machine tools was produced, or more than a year's normal production.

Now it develops that these tools have been turned out until they are "a drug on the market." A survey has disclosed, the W.P.B. said, that valuable tools in factories all over the country are idle an average of 14 hours a day. Thousands of critical machine tools turned out in recent months have had no work to do. Many have not been removed from packing cases.

"The fact is," said a W.P.B. official, "we do not need any more machine tools. We need to make fuller use of those we have. The machinery in tool plants could be put to better use in turning out actual war material. So we have decided to sharply curtail production."

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## New Meat Rationing Plan Imperative, Says Maxwell

Milton S. Maxwell of San Francisco, president of the Western Federation of Butchers, and a vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, declared this week that he had been deluged with hundreds of inquiries, following recent statements he had made to the press on the injustice of the present meat rationing system.

In most cases, the union official stated, the inquiries were: "Why is it that in a land of plenty we have a shortage of meat?" Acknowledging that a big question was thereby propounded, Maxwell nevertheless asserted that it has an answer, and that the answer is: meat rationing. Further discussing the subject in general, and explaining the situation, he said:

### An Unheard-of Situation

"If we examine statistics we find that the United States in the past has produced foodstuffs of every description in abundance; and, also, we raised in this country more cattle, hogs and sheep than any other country in the world. Likewise, we are a people who purchased more beef, lamb, pork and veal than any other people in the world. But on December 7, 1941, we entered into war—a war such as this country had never faced before in its entire history. This is a global war, hence requires a huge army, navy, marine corps, air force and their attendant auxiliaries. In addition our Government is committed to the lend-lease program in aid of other nations. Under such circumstances we find that what we did previous to December 7, 1941, has been changed, and will be changed more. Therefore, all of us—those in the high income brackets, the middle brackets and the low brackets—will have to accept equality in that which we buy. If we do not, then we must accept the consequences.

### Must Accept Conditions

"Our Government, in its wisdom, has found that in order to win this war the people of our country must accept conditions which, for their own well-being, require universal approval and co-operation. The manufacture of automobiles, sewing machines and washing machines, as well as many other articles, has been dispensed with in order to divert such facilities to war production. Then came the rationing of gasoline, coffee, sugar—and now, to end any confusion, the time has arrived to ration meats."

### Edict to Meat Industry

Maxwell here pointed out that the Government has taken precautions to see that our armed forces receive the required amount of meat, and then has said to the slaughter houses throughout the country: "We are placing a quota upon you to slaughter only the amount of meats which you slaughtered as of October 1, 1941, but with a further addition: that you now slaughter 30 per cent less beef, 25 per cent less pork, and 5 per cent less lamb than you slaughtered on October 1, 1941." The purchasing power of the United States has increased above that of October 1, 1941, and there is now presented the situation of a decrease in the civilian population and an increase in their buying power.

### Sees Only Wishful Thinking

"Much has been written and said," Maxwell continued, "that here on the Pacific Coast we now have a

larger population; therefore, the meats quota should be raised. This is wishful thinking. The Government says that at the present time there is in our country sufficient meats to give every person over 12 years of age two and one-half pounds per week, and has started an educational program known as 'Share the Meat Program,' and is asking that each individual eat only two and one-half pounds of meats per week.

"That, also, is wishful thinking," Maxwell emphasized, "for if we only have two and one-half pounds per person per week, then there is but one way the public will receive two and one-half pounds per person per week and that is by *meat rationing books*. I repeat: We will then become equal, and no one will receive more than his neighbor. I do not like the words 'Share with thy neighbor.' I have had some experience, and of late I have seen how the share-the-meat program works. The attitude is: 'Take care of thyself, and let thy neighbor take care of himself.'"

### In European Countries

Turning aside momentarily from the conditions in our own country, Maxwell said that in the European countries, especially in England, it has long been realized that as regards meats the situation demanded rationing, and that his information as of today is that they receive 28 cents' worth per person per week (about ten ounces). His further information, he said, was that in other countries of Europe the quota is around six ounces of meat per person per week. He then incidentally remarked:

### Normal Meat Consumption

"If we have meat rationing in this country to the amount of two and one-half pounds per person per week (or 163 pounds per person per year) it would be about what, in an overall picture, was consumed previous to the war in many sections of this country. It would not, however, be what was consumed in the Southern States, because they do not reach the quota of two and one-half pounds per person per week. The two-and-a-half-pound meat rationing plan will possibly restrict those in the higher brackets of wages, but it will not affect those with incomes less than \$1500 per year.

### Only One Remedy

And then reiterating his previously expressed conviction, Maxwell said: "There is but one answer to the present unfair conditions, in order to safeguard the public and at the same time see that our armed forces receive the required amount of meats they need, and that the civilian population be on an equal footing, and that is: Meat rationing by book form."

### Ceiling Prices a Protection

After making the prediction that there must come the further rationing of other foodstuffs, Maxwell pointed out that today the public is safeguarded through the Office of Price Administration. Ceiling prices have been set, both to the wholesaler and the retailer, on meats, poultry and hundreds of other articles. Here the public is assured of price ceilings, "but we need and must have, as I tried to point out, equal distribution of meats we have on hand—and this can only be done by meat rationing in book form."

## Union Building Craftsmen Provide an Army Bomber

American Federation of Labor building trades workers in Illinois have given a \$100,000 bomber to the U. S. Army air forces. Presentation of the bomber by the State Conference of Building and Construction Trades took place at the municipal airport in Chicago.

Brig. Gen. Arnold Krogstad accepted the gift on behalf of President Roosevelt. "It is your gift, individually as well as a group," he said. "Most impressive is the fact that the \$100,000 that bought this plane represented contributions from nearly 9000 persons in more than 100 locals having membership in your body." General Krogstad promised that the bomber would soon be used against the enemy.

### Two Purposes in View

Patrick F. Sullivan, Conference president, said there were "two purposes involved in this action." One, he said, was that "we want to avenge the 2200 construction workers missing in the fight for the islands in the Pacific Ocean," and the other was to "instill in the minds of our people that it is their duty to invest at least 10 per cent of their salaries in war bonds."

"This fighting machine that we are christening today is ready for action," he added. "In order to keep it in action, we must supply it with the necessary munitions so that it will always be ready to deliver a vital blow at our enemies."

A B-24 bomber, the plane was christened "AFL—Illinois State Conference of Building and Construction Trades" by Mrs. Sullivan, and bore the inscription, "Union Labor's Salute to America's Invincible Fighting Men."

### Record Amount for War Materials

Norman B. Collins, deputy state administrator for the war savings staff, said that the gift represented the largest amount of money for war materials made by an Illinois source since the beginning of the war.

Telling the story behind the bomber, Earl J. McMahon, secretary-treasurer of the State Conference, said that early in the War Bond campaign in the construction industry in Illinois the "thought was expressed that we were not doing anything exceptional." "We were only asking that our people invest their money in War Bonds," he said. The committee in charge of the bond drive, he continued, "was of the opinion that we should give something that would be of use, and something from which we expected no monetary return." "A building trades bomber fund was created and our membership in the State was asked to contribute. They responded nobly."

"Liberty is the great parent of science and of virtue; and a nation will be great in both in proportion as it is free."—Thomas Jefferson.

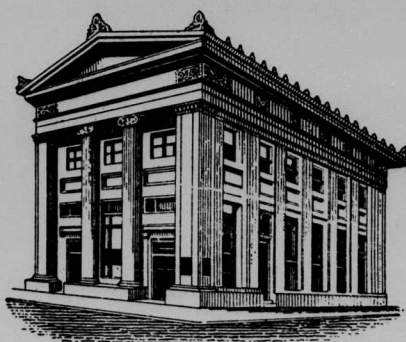
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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1942

## What's Coming Off Now?

Nestling over among the want ads and the contract bridge lesson one day this week was a news story from Sacramento wherein it was stated the secretary of the State Board of Equalization has just returned from a conference of the National Tax Association held in Cincinnati.

According to the news story, at the conference and in Washington this official "found a growing belief that a federal sales tax may be enacted soon as a means of supplementing the federal income tax as a major item in financing the war."

The indicated federal sales tax would be 5 per cent, and if enacted and hence added to California's present 3 per cent sales tax would boost the payment of such tax in this State to 8 per cent. It was further said that the federal levy would probably include the retail cost of foodstuffs, the latter now exempted under the California sales tax law.

The news article then goes on to state that the secretary of the Board of Equalization has suggested that a portion of California's sales tax revenue be used to offset local property taxes, and that this official has proposed that as much as 50 cents of every \$5 property tax charge be offset by contributions from the sales tax returns. Thus, he contended, the burden on the property taxpayer would be largely eased, and a major step would be taken to move away from the property tax as a state and local revenue base.

Another suggestion was that study be given to a proposal to permit state income tax deductions in the amount of federal income tax payments. Inasmuch as the voters declined outright repeal of the state income tax at the recent election, this official was reported as stating his proposal would bring relief to the income taxpayer without the necessity of removing the tax from the statutes.

And wouldn't all that be fine—for the large taxpayers! Of the proposed 50 cents of every \$5 of property tax which they would save from the sales tax collections, they could rejoice(?) in the fact that some person—perhaps an aged pensioner, or an unemployed man or woman—able to afford only a 15- or a 25-cent meal had donated to their tax payment 1 cent for each meal. The proposal may receive wide acclaim on Montgomery Street and down at Santa Barbara.

Also, may one inquire what sort of legislative hocus-pocus now is to be used to "bring relief without the necessity of removing the tax from the statutes"? Did not the people of California just recently, by vote, sanction the principle of "ability to pay" when taxes are to be imposed?

And about that federal sales tax. The propaganda of its proponents is going into high gear. Watch for it on every hand. Labor is emphatically opposed to any sales tax—federal or state—and will be heard—plenty—on that subject.

Buy U. S. War Bonds and Savings Stamps.

## Encouragement Was Lacking

President Roosevelt put his foot down firmly on post-election attempts to resuscitate legislation designed to abolish the basic 40-hour-week standard for overtime in war industries.

The President's statement made at a White House press conference exploded the lies of anti-labor agitators who are seeking to confuse the public by making it appear that increasing the basic work week would increase production.

The Chief Executive emphasized that the actual working week in this country in the production of most important war goods is 48 hours—overtime being paid for work beyond 40 hours. The average working week in all war industries, the President said, is between 46 and 47 hours.

Thus the campaign for a "longer work week" was exposed as merely an attempt to cut the pay of American workers by removing the present legal compulsion to pay overtime for hours in excess of 40 a week.

On the general subject of a longer work week, the President made it clear that production is not increased when hours of work are lengthened much beyond 48 a week.

Careful studies of production have shown, he said, that after a person works longer than a certain definite period, a plant does not get any more production from a longer work week after the first few weeks or months. People won't recognize this, he observed, but he declared it a fact that has been proved here, in England, and in Germany.

## People Want News

The American people want news that makes for confidence, whether it is good news or bad. We'll take the latter as it happens. We want news told with a reasonable regard for continuity and consecutiveness. We don't want box scores or play-by-play reports. We do want news that will permit us to understand what is happening to our forces, what they are doing to the enemy, what the enemy is doing to us. We know that it cannot be done on a day-to-day basis.

We have the hunch, however, that there is a big gap between day-by-day reporting and the long lapses that have occurred between events and our knowledge of them. We also believe that a true sequence of events is important in interpreting their meaning, and that our services have not been sufficiently conscious of that element in the reports to us.

We believe also that there is a profound need for closer trust and co-operation between the armed services and the civilian authorities who have the say on what ought to be printed and what must not be printed.—Arthur Robb, in *Editor & Publisher*.

**Studies in Inconsistency:** The person who drives at 60 miles an hour to get to a meeting on tire conservation.

A cargo plane composed of two parts—one carrying the engine and wings, the other the cargo—is a notable innovation now in the plans. This tractor-truck arrangement would allow the engine half to fly another cargo without waiting for loading or unloading.—*Forbes Magazine*.

Now it's cork from fir, says *Business Week*, explaining that experiments in production of high-grade cork from bark of Douglas fir trees of the Pacific Northwest have reached a point where researchers are willing to guarantee that Washington state alone has a potential annual output of 100,000 tons.

A new vein of salvageable copper, nickel, lead and steel will shortly be tapped by the Army when operations begin to recover expended bullets from the rifle range butts at Ft. Knox, Ky. If the yield reaches the volume indicated by sample digging, similar reclamation work may be started nationally.

## University of California

From the Report of President Robert Gordon Sproul to the Regents

From time to time, in recent years, I have presented to the Board various evidences from disinterested authorities which confirm my own conviction that the University of California has been developing in quality as well as growing in size.

The first important evidence of this type, based upon an impartial survey of all American universities, was made public by the American Council on Education in 1934. In a previous national survey by the American Council on Education, completed about a decade earlier, the University of California had been ranked tenth in eminence in the country. Ten years later, in a study based upon the findings of 2,034 of the leading scholars of the United States, the American Council found that the University of California rated as either distinguished or adequate in thirty-one different fields of knowledge, a record not exceeded by any other university. In distinguished departments alone, it rated second only to Harvard University.

### Among Leaders in America

Subsequent studies by such men as Walter Crosby Eells, Laurence Foster, and others, based primarily on the surveys made by the American Council of Education but including other criteria of eminence as well, invariably placed the University of California among the first four or five universities in America. The conclusions of these men have been confirmed in a number of special studies. There is compiled annually for the *American Men of Science* a list of distinguished American scholars. In an analysis of the list for the year 1938, Prof. Stephen S. Visher, of the University of Indiana, found that, although Harvard, Chicago and Columbia still counted a greater number of these distinguished scholars on their faculties, none of these universities compared with the University of California with respect to the progress made since 1920.

### Alumni Attain Eminence

Surveys based on the achievement of men and women after graduation from college also give the University of California a favorable rating. Two years ago, in 1940, Kunkel and Prentice made a statistical study correlating the persons whose names had been added to *Who's Who in America* for the decade 1930-1940, with the universities, if any, that had contributed to their education. These investigators came to the conclusion that, in these years so recently passed, only one university had surpassed the University of California in the number of alumni winning sufficient eminence to be included in the current *Who's Who*.

### An Outstanding Library

I am referring to these findings at this time because there has just been made public a new type of evidence bearing upon this matter of university eminence. No university can be greater than its library. A good library is essential to the attracting of distinguished teachers, and distinguished teachers are the principal criterion of the excellence of a real university. Statistics on the relative size of leading libraries in the country have long been available, but the first comprehensive study of the relative quality of libraries has just been completed by the Board on Resources of American Libraries, appointed by the American Library Association. The Board approached the problem by asking 500 leading scholars to list the most important book collections of which they had knowledge in seventy-five specified fields. Upon this information as a base, the Board made a careful comparison of the relative depth and breadth of the various collections. Compilation of the results revealed that the University of California Library has "eminent" book collections in fifty-four of the seventy-five fields. Of greatest significance, however, is the fact that there are only two libraries of any description in the United States which exceed this record, namely, Harvard University Library, and the Library of Congress.



# Viewing Results of Recent Election

[In the American Federation of Labor News Service, Philip Pearl writes as follows in relation to the recent election:]

Unlike some of our best friends in the labor movement, we see no tragic significance in the results of the recent elections.

These friends interpret the Republican gains in Congress as foreshadowing an immediate and dangerous drive to abolish legislation which safeguards the economic and social standards of labor. In our opinion they are mistaken.

Still fresh in our minds is the fact that the smashing defeat of the vicious Smith-Vinson amendments in the House a few months ago was made possible by the vigorous co-operation of Joe Martin, Republican minority leader of the House.

Mr. Martin and the vast majority of his Republican colleagues in the House could see no good reason then to join in with the rabid coterie of Southern Democrats and G.O.P. reactionaries who were out to lynch labor. We doubt whether they will be any more inclined to enter any such coalition now.

## A.F.L. Policy Pays Dividends

Republican congressmen are just as anxious to have and to hold the friendship and support of American workers as are the Democrats. They are encouraged in this respect by the non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor, which has never sold labor down the river to any political party.

In the last elections, as the Republicans well know, the American Federation of Labor indorsed and supported candidates regardless of their party affiliations, and only on their labor record. In fact, 75 per cent of the congressional candidates supported by the Federation were elected. That isn't a bad record in an upset year.

It isn't good political policy for any party to repudiate the support of the vast body of American citizens who comprise the working population.

It isn't good sense for any political party to further legislation which will upset the war production drive and benefit only a small group of chiseling employers.

## A False Economic Policy

It isn't good political or economic policy for the Republicans from New England to adopt legislation which will hurt industry and labor in their own progressive and advanced communities for the advantage of sweat-shops in southern and rural sections.

It isn't patriotic to punish and confuse the millions of loyal and hardworking laboring men and women of America at a time when their utmost efforts are necessary for victory and at a time when they are voluntarily making major sacrifices to help win the war.

So don't be alarmed by the mouthings of the O'Daniels and the Smiths and the Vinsons. Naturally, they would grab at any straw to renew their assaults on their pet hates. But in our opinion the Republican Party leaders and the great majority of the Republican representatives in the next Congress will not fall for their Sixth Column propaganda.

## Looking Ahead to 1944

The election results, of course, must be highly gratifying to the Republican party. But the Republicans are still not in control of Congress. They are still not in control of the Government. They are cheered because the election holds some promise of future and more substantial successes in 1944.

Is it reasonable to suppose, then, that the party strategists will go out of their way to jeopardize those chances of success in 1944 by cracking down on organized labor now?

We doubt it very much. We feel assured that the great majority of both Republican and Democratic members of Congress will continue to vote in support of American labor and will continue to defeat any wartime raids on labor's social and economic progress.

And let us not forget that President Roosevelt is still in there pitching. His statement at a White

House press conference the other day exposing the lies behind the revived campaign to abolish the 40-hour week standard for computing overtime was the tipoff to Congress that the White House will veto any anti-labor measures that might be adopted.

## Senate Membership

And it is also well to remember that it takes both houses of Congress to pass a law. In the upper house, the friends of labor are still as strong as ever in the driver's seat. Even in the event that a coalition of reactionary Southern Democrats and Republicans could force anti-labor legislation through the House of Representatives, which we very seriously doubt, such measures will unquestionably be blocked and voted down in the Senate.

Unquestionably, labor will have another bitter fight on its hands during the next Congress, but there is no sound reason for becoming discouraged as to the outcome because of the election results.

## Procedure for Wage Increases

A statement issued by the California State Federation of Labor this week says that many unions have quite understandably been confused by the rapid changes that have taken place in the whole procedure to be followed in obtaining wage increases, especially when no strike is involved. In most cases, employers appear to be even less well informed, and as a result, wage negotiations are subject to entirely unnecessary delay.

Recently, the National War Labor Board has set up machinery to expedite this matter through its own regional offices and the various field offices of the wage-and-hour and public contracts division of the Department of Labor. So that the unions can take advantage of this time-saving procedure, the principal points involved are set forth by the State Federation of Labor as follows:

Not all wage adjustments require the approval of the War Labor Board. If unions or employers are uncertain as to whether a proposed adjustment needs this approval, they should go to the nearest field office of the Wage-and-Hour Division. As an agent of the War Labor Board, that office is empowered to issue a ruling that the adjustment can be made without the Board's approval.

In case this ruling is later overruled by the regional director of the War Labor Board, application can then be made for approval of the adjustment, which continues in effect, however, until the Board's final order of disapproval.

If the field office of the Wage-and-Hour Division rules that the increase is one that must be approved by the Board, that office will aid the employer in filling out an application form and submit it to the regional director of the Board for action.

## Montgomery Ward Case Is Submitted to the President

The War Labor Board last Wednesday sent to President Roosevelt for "appropriate action" the answer of Montgomery Ward & Co. of Chicago refusing to comply with an order of the board to grant a maintenance-of-membership clause for 6800 of its union employees.

The board added that "whatever steps are necessary to obtain compliance with the order" will be taken.

In a letter to the board, Montgomery Ward rejected the W.L.B. order unless ordered to obey by President Roosevelt or unless Congress passed legislation which the company said "imposes the closed shop on employees." A complete copy of the company's letter to the War Labor Board was carried as an advertisement in various daily papers throughout the country on Tuesday.

## Culinary Unions Pledge Resources to Fight Drys

A committee recently named by the American Hotel Association to fight the campaign of dry forces for return of prohibition will be supported by the strength and resources of the 250,000 members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

The hotel men's group is headed by Robert K. Christenberry, vice-president and general manager of the Hotel Astor, New York City. It is planned to set up local committees throughout the nation to assist the group.

## Labor to Offer Suggestions

In developing labor support of his committee, Christenberry conferred recently with Edward Flore, president of the hotel and restaurant workers' international; Jay Rubin, president of the New York Hotel Trades Council, with a membership of 25,000 hotel workers, and M. J. Obermeier, president of Local 6 of the Hotel and Club Employees' Union.

Rubin said that he and other labor representatives would present specific suggestions on how the international union's membership can best be utilized in combating a return of prohibition, and that labor unions have not forgotten the bitter struggle they had during prohibition "to dislodge racketeers" who had fastened on some culinary unions.

## Warns of Dry Strength

"We cleaned our house, and we will not allow these gangsters another chance to attempt to wreck our unions," Rubin continued. "Prohibition brought nothing but gangsterism, terror and corruption into being during its thirteen years of existence."

He warned that the dry movement is much more powerful than is generally realized by the public, and cited reports of the Distilled Spirits Institute at Washington to show the movement's activity in local option elections. He said that there had been 31 local option elections in 1942 previous to the November election, and that before these elections three of the counties were dry and 28 wet. After the elections, he added, there were 15 dry and 16 wet counties. "In 1941," Rubin pointed out, "of the 158 local option elections which resulted in any changes, 131 ended with victory for the dries and only 27 were won by the anti-dry forces."

## Venereal Disease in State Industry

Using late returns on men examined for syphilis by Selective Service as a basis for his estimates, Dr. Bertram P. Brown, state health director, has drawn a picture of the venereal disease problem in California industry and called on industry to intensify efforts to control it.

"The picture shows that among California's two and one-quarter million employees, including administrators and executives, there are approximately 90,000 cases of syphilis and several times that number of gonorrhea infections," Dr. Brown said. "Of the 90,000 syphilitic employees in the State, 45,000 are not aware of their infection, and of the remaining 45,000, at least 30,000 have had inadequate treatment. This leaves only 15,000 of the total of 90,000 infected employees who may be classified as receiving proper treatment." Continuing, Dr. Brown declared:

"Among the 75,000 untreated or improperly treated industrial syphilitics in this state, about 11,000 either now have or will develop central nervous system syphilis; and almost 4000 either now have or will develop syphilitic heart disease."

## THEY MISS TRAINS FOR GERMANY

A radio broadcast from London says that in France the Nazis are finding that it is one thing to put up lists of workers destined for Germany but quite another to get them there. It appears that the chosen French workers have the habit of missing the train to Germany.



## Report to Labor Council On A.F.L. Convention

(Following is the report of Delegate O'Connell, made to the Labor Council:)

The Sixty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order October 5, 1942, at 10 a. m. in the Royal York hotel in the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, by William Jenoves, chairman of the convention committee, who welcomed the delegates in behalf of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

Music was furnished by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra. The delegates arose and sang the national anthems of the United States and the British Empire. The invocation was delivered by His Grace, the Archbishop of Toronto, Most Rev. J. C. McGuigan.

Toronto is a very old city, with a population comparable to San Francisco's—in the neighborhood of seven or eight hundred thousand people. It is an industrial city, with a great deal of manufacturing, but very poorly organized so far as labor is concerned.

### Guest Speakers

A great deal of the time of the convention was taken up listening to speeches delivered by officials of both the United States and the Dominion of Canada. Among them were the following: Mitchell F. Hepburn, Premier of the Province of Ontario; MacKenzie King, Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada; Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labor, and Fred J. Conboy, the Mayor of Toronto. Also, Assistant Secretary of War Patterson addressed the convention, exhorting labor to produce more and more of the things necessary to the winning of the war. The President of the United States sent to the delegates a word of greeting and good will.

The British Trade Union Congress was represented by Jack Tanner and Arthur Byrn Roberts; the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress by Donovan Swailes. There were 501 delegates present, representing 87 international unions, 4 departments, 34 state branches, 95 city central bodies and 58 local unions.

### "Production" Was Theme

The theme of the convention was "Production." Everybody preached for an all-out effort to win the war. There were 137 resolutions submitted to the convention, 56 of which were presented by the California State Federation of Labor. The only matters of controversy submitted to the convention were

jurisdictional disputes between the Machinists' International Union, the Street Carmen and the Carpenters, all of which were referred to the executive council for its attention.

The session of the convention was enlivened by a speech that Brother Randolph, a colored man representing the Sleeping Car Porters, made. It created quite a furore in the convention on account of the suggestions made by Brother Randolph which, in the opinion of all the delegates, did not help the cause of the negro people. His speech would be the means of stirring up racial hatred in many communities in the United States. He excoriated the British Trade Union Congress with reference to their attitude on the India situation, and wound up his talk by notifying the convention that the negro people have methods of their own which they would use to wipe out discrimination. Brother Tobin, international president of the Teamsters, replied in behalf of his own organization, and defended the British Trade Union Congress stating, in part, that the British Congress favored independence for India.

Time will not permit the discussion of the various resolutions submitted but it would be well for the organizations to send for a copy of the proceedings wherein they can read the action on the various situations that were submitted to the convention delegates for their consideration.

### Incumbent Officials Re-elected

The same officials were re-elected for another term, and the convention adjourned on Wednesday, October 14, *sine die*, to meet in the City of Boston in 1943.

Your delegate would like at this time to express his gratitude and sincere appreciation for the honor conferred upon him, and the confidence placed in him by the delegates of this Council in selecting him as a delegate to the 1942 American Federation of Labor convention in Canada.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Delegate,  
SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

### Visitor to Labor Council

George L. Googe, representative of the American Federation of Labor in the Southern States, was a visitor to the San Francisco Labor Council at its session last Friday evening. He made an interesting, though very brief, address relating some of the conditions in the southern area and the progress which has been made in organization work, notwithstanding the handicaps encountered due to local laws brought down through the years. The advance made in bringing negroes into union membership was told, together with the harmonious relations continuing to be established in that oft-neglected field.

"The human race is in the best condition when it has the greatest degree of liberty."—Dante.

Buy Union Label Merchandise from Union Clerks

## Christmas Seals Now on Sale in San Francisco

The thirty-sixth annual Christmas Seal sale, sponsored by the San Francisco Tuberculosis Association, opened last Monday and will continue until Christmas.

Through the sale of Christmas seals, 95 per cent of which remains in the State in which it is raised, thousands of cases of tuberculosis are cured and thousands more are prevented. During 40 years of continuous work the death rate in San Francisco has been reduced from 330.8 per 100,000 population in 1901, to 69.1 per 100,000 in 1941. The goal of the Association is to wipe out tuberculosis entirely, through its educational program.

Last year 439 persons in San Francisco were killed by tuberculosis, most of these being between 25 and 50 years of age. The care of those in public hospitals costs the taxpayers half a million dollars annually.

This year, more than ever, the San Francisco Tuberculosis Association is urging everyone to aid in the campaign to uphold the standards of community health during wartime, and to aid in the constant battle to wipe out tuberculosis by purchasing and using as many seals as possible. As usual, the seals sell for 1 cent each, or \$1 per sheet, and anyone who has not already received seals and who wishes to assist may call at the Association's offices, 604 Mission street, or telephone Douglas 1104.

Officers of the Association are: Easton G. Hecker, president; James Irvine, vice-president; William W. Crocker, treasurer; Dr. William C. Voorsanger, secretary. Will J. French, the well known member of San Francisco Typographical Union, is a member of the board of directors.

### At Bay Meadows Track Tomorrow

Tomorrow (Saturday) November 21, will be "United Seamen's Service Day" at the Bay Meadows race track.

This was determined when the U. S. S. accepted the unsolicited offer of the California Jockey Club to award to the new organization proceeds from one of this season's five charity racing days.

U. S. S. was invited by the club to participate in Bay Meadows' generosity because, in the words of William P. Kyne, track manager, "San Francisco has no more pressing obligation than to its brave merchant seamen, for whom United Seamen's Service is endeavoring to provide hospital, rest home and recreational facilities in this area." Further information regarding the U. S. S. appears elsewhere in this issue of the Labor Clarion.

### Shelley Continues to Improve

President John F. Shelley of the San Francisco Labor Council, who underwent an operation for removal of his tonsils, is reported as well on the way to recovery and toward resumption of his normal activities. He has been able to dictate replies to correspondence during the week, at his home, and to attend to some other matters not requiring over-exertion.

Analyzing the boss of the "open shop," the famed "Mr. Dooley" once wrote: "He don't care no more f'r money thin he does f'r his right eye. It's all principle wid him. He hates to see men robbed of their indipindince, so they can't scab on some other poor devil."



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## Label Christmas Gifts

By I. M. ORNBURN, Secretary-Treasurer,  
Union Label Trades Department,  
American Federation of Labor

The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor advocates buying Union Label goods and using Union services throughout the entire year. Due to the increased purchases made during the holiday shopping period, we especially urge all Union Label-conscious consumers to buy only Union Label articles for Christmas gifts. This year, only useful presents should be purchased. The money previously spent for luxuries should be used to buy War Bonds and Stamps. When necessary goods are purchased, many practical union-made products may be found in market places.

### The National Income

American income is at an all-time peak in the United States and Canada. In this country the total individual income is put at \$114,000,000,000. Never was there such great purchasing power as at the present time. Consumers will spend over \$80,000,000,000 during this year. The quantity of goods and services purchased in 1942 is estimated to be three per cent higher than last year while dollar expenditures will be seven per cent above 1941.

We owe it to loyal employers who have collective bargaining agreements with American Federation of Labor unions to see that they receive their proportionate share of this increased purchasing power of all consumers.

### Should Support Fair Firms

Due to priorities and rationing for war purposes small factories and other industries are closing down. It is up to Trade Unionists and the members of their families to buy only Union Label goods to prevent fair manufacturers and all other union employers from going out of business. It is the best way to save small (unionized) business.

Union Label buying is also the best method to preserve free American labor unions which



UNION LABEL TRADES DEPT

has always stood for liberty, justice and humanity. These fundamental principles were the reasons for forming labor unions and they are the

same reasons why the members of organized labor are unreservedly all-out for victory in our war for world freedom.

## Radio Program Delayed By Technical Difficulties

Because of technical difficulties and the need of working out a more detailed understanding between the California State Federation of Labor and the Hollywood crafts, as well as the fact that several of the Blue Network stations over which the coast-wide hookup of "This, Our America" was being planned, are on the unfair list, the program will not start on November 23 as reported in the last issue of the LABOR CLARION. A number of unfortunate circumstances are reported to have contributed to forcing the delay and the Federation deeply regrets that last week's broadcast of "This, Our America" was the last until suitable arrangements can be worked out.

Plans for the program's expansion not only included its wider broadcasting but took in production measures which involve a number of considerations that can be decided only by the Federation executive council at its meeting to be held next Sunday. Every effort, it is stated, will be made to continue this splendid program, which has won legions of friends for labor throughout the State, and to make up for the break in continuity which has unavoidably occurred.

### AMBASSADOR GREW TO TALK HERE

Ambassador Joseph C. Grew, who represented this country in Japan from 1931 till Pearl Harbor, will speak in the Civic Auditorium next Friday night, November 27, before a meeting sponsored by the Office of Civilian Defense and the City War Council.

### CEMENT PLANT IS NOW FAIR

The San Juan plant of the Pacific Portland Cement Company has been removed from the official "We Don't Patronize" list of the California State Federation of Labor. This plant, the Federation announces, is now working under satisfactory union conditions.

### STREET CARMEN WIN RULING

Another victory for the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees (A.F.L.) was scored in a decision by the War Labor Board against the Virginia Electric and Power Company. The board ordered the company to recognize the Amalgamated as representative of its members in adjusting grievances until the National Labor Relations Board certifies a representative. Originally filed in 1938, the case was taken to the Supreme Court and remanded to the N.L.R.B., which September 24 ordered the company to disestablish its "company union," and pay back dues collected in a check-off since June, 1935.

"A country cannot subsist well without liberty, nor liberty without virtue."—Rousseau.

**PEOPLES'**  
An Independent  
**DAIRY**  
100 Per Cent Union

### Stresses Value of Union Shop

Another veteran shipbuilder who for years fought bona fide unions has come out in support of the "union shop" as the best guarantee of efficient production.

He is William S. Newell, president of the South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation, South Portland, Me., which is under a closed shop agreement with A.F.L. unions.

After dealing with regular unions for a while, Newell, like Henry J. Kaiser and Andrew J. Higgins, "miracle" shipbuilders, had a change of heart and is now a staunch supporter of strong, bona fide unions.

"I am now fully of the opinion that, properly operated, the union shop is the finest thing for labor and capital," Newell said. "Successful work is the product of co-operation, and that, in my opinion, calls for 100 per cent organization of employees."

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## Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY  
President of Typographical Union No. 21

The referendum election on Wednesday, when five proposed amendments to the constitution of the International Typographical Union presented to the membership by the Colorado Springs convention were voted on, brought the following results in San Francisco Union No. 21:

Proposition No. 1—To suspend conventions until war-time restrictions have been removed: For, 417; Against, 272.

Proposition No. 2—Specifying dues to be paid by defense workers: For, 329; Against, 356.

Proposition No. 3—Changes in mortuary benefit payments: For, 350; Against, 326.

Proposition No. 4—Increasing the per capita tax 25 cents per month: For, 226; Against, 461.

Proposition No. 5—Placing publication of the *Typographical Journal* under direction of the I. T. U. executive council and providing for employment of an editor by the council: For, 241; Against, 441.

Voting started at noon in the secretary's chapel and was carried on until the close of the polls at 6 o'clock. Tabulation of the results by the union's board of twelve members was completed at a late hour on Wednesday.

In Oakland Typographical Union, the vote was:

No. 1—For, 101; Against, 165.

No. 2—For, 110; Against, 185.

No. 3—For 109; Against 172.

No. 4—For 53; Against, 271.

No. 5—For 60; Against, 237.

At the Union Printers' Home in Colorado Springs the vote was:

No. 1—For, 335; Against, 46.

No. 2—For, 372; Against, 11.

No. 3—For, 318; Against, 61.

No. 4—For, 373; Against, 14.

No. 5—For, 227; Against, 154.

Joseph Flour of the Board of Fire Underwriters chapel, who enlisted in the Navy last week, reported for duty on Wednesday.

Fred J. Lynch, operator of the Marshall-Adams chapel, left this week for active duty in the Army.

Dolores White, copyholder at Carlisle's, was absent from her work the first part of the week, being confined to her home with a bad cold.

Staff Sergeant Alvin C. Sebring of Camp Carson, Colo., was a visitor in San Francisco on Wednesday and Thursday of last week while en route to Fort Benning, Ga., where he will enter officers' training school. Al is a son of M. E. Sebring, *Shopping News* chapel, who has another son serving in the Navy.

W. E. Retallack of the Rotary Colorprint chapel started work on a defense job on Thursday of last week.

J. W. Richardson, a member of the Knight-Counihan chapel the past two years, drew a traveler on Monday and left for Sacramento, where he will take charge of the Monotype caster department at the State Printing Office.

A. R. McCreadie of the Rotary Colorprint announces he is now a grand-daddy, a baby daughter having arrived at the home of his son, Gordon, on Thursday of last week. Barbara Jean is the new arrival's name.

The union on Sunday took action instructing the secretary to forward Christmas checks to our more than a hundred members who are now serving in the armed forces in different parts of the world.

John O'Brien, son of W. G. O'Brien, left on Monday for Santa Ana, where he will join the Air Corps. He is a flying cadet in the Navy.

Negotiations have been concluded with the C. T. Dearing plant in Louisville, Ky., according to the *Lakeside Bulletin*, publication of the Chicago Printing Trades Organizing Committee. In the November *Typographical Journal*, President Baker reported that sufficient applications had been signed to warrant an election by the Labor Board. This later report states an election was not necessary, as the company agreed to negotiate when convinced that a majority of its employees favored unionism. The agreement reached, according to the *Bulletin*, calls for a weekly wage \$4 over the prevailing commercial scale in Louisville, and includes all the standard benefits of I. T. U. membership. The Dearing plant was the second largest non-union printing firm in America, and included among the nationally known jobs produced by this firm are the Fawcett magazines, the *A. & P. Woman's Day* and many others.

F. A. Lambert of the *Daily News* chapel left on Tuesday to begin active service in the Army.

### Woman's Auxiliary No. 21—By Mable A. Skinner

S. F. W. A. held its regular monthly business meeting November 17. The attendance was not as large as usual, due to bad weather. The members voted to combine the bazaar and Christmas party and they will be held Friday evening, December 11, beginning at 8 o'clock, at 240 Golden Gate avenue. Besides the various booths, there will be whist and bridge, dancing and home-cooked foods. Bring the children—it's going to be fun.

We are happy to receive an application for membership from Mrs. Lorna Brill, wife of Don Brill of the *Shopping News* chapel.

LeRoy Keylich is taking the Navy electrical course at Iowa State College. Mr. Keylich is the husband of our secretary, Selma C. Keylich.

Mr. and Mrs. Lowell Price are the proud parents of a son, born November 14. Mr. Price is on the *Shopping News* staff.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Allyn spent the week-end at Lafayette.

At this writing both Mrs. Marguerite Christie and Johnny Begon, who have been ill, are improving.

W. I. A. union label Christmas Stamps are here. They are very colorful—in blue or red—and may be purchased from the secretary.

### News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Brand new is the nickname, "Tommy Gun," tacked on to Harold McDermott; deserved, too, for Harold not only wielded a vicious pencil in the proofroom but has attained equal facility with the Army's Tommy guns. He likes the Army, and writes that his ambition now is to go on and up. He was made sergeant just the other day, only four months from the time he became a corporal.

Training for some time in a local school, Bobby Garner prepared himself for duty in a Bay Area war plant, and started on Monday. A bright, young fel-

low, Bobby undoubtedly will be extremely useful in the new occupation, and all of us wish him luck.

The \$25,000 minimum on earnings, Lou Henno fears, could be embarrassing in the production of a newspaper. If and when his annual take totals the above sum will he, he wonders, have to lay off and maybe force suspension of publication? Unimpressed, Lester Brewster ventured to suggest that Henno ought to "pull a Rommel" before his salary grew unmanageable, just to see if the sheet still hits the street.

Audibly his mental cog wheels meshed with precision timing as George H. Davie wondered what the proofreader would do if a careless printer deleted the "m" from meatless days.

"Trucks since November 16 require a certificate of necessity from Uncle Sam," Jerry Wright summarized. "How about our double trucks? We'd need a double certificate," supposed Jerry Allen, "supposing there were double trucks any more."

Forced off for several weeks via the sick route, Vince Porrazzo tried a comeback last week. Incidentally, his return was hastened by America's African venture—Vince simply couldn't lie abed with all those stirring events afloat and ashore. Especially was he electrified by the great deeds at Bone in Algeria, a city that happens to be his birthplace.

### Golf News—By Fred N. Reach

Just another week to wait, and then the November tournament. Sunday, the 29th, will see the wind-up for 1942—and incidentally, it promises to be one of the best. Uncle Sam has been kind enough to extend the gas rationing time until after the final tournament for the year, which should bring many of the boys out for the closing event. The play for the Cullenward trophy will take place at this tournament, in addition to the regular medal play at handicap and the hole-in-one contest. The final list of those eligible to compete for the Cullenward trophy will appear in next week's *Labor Clarion*. Keep the 29th open for a swell day at Sharp Park, and let's close the 1942 season with a great big turnout.

OFF THE FAIRWAY—Board member, George Gallick, who shot in the championship class, is now with the real championship shooters. He's joined the U. S. Navy, and is the second board member to wear the blue uniform. Good luck, and congratulations, George—the boys are proud of you. They are not so proud of your brother, Larry, however, for in the Richmond city tournament, Larry went down to a defeat in the second round 2-1. A couple of "phooeys" also to Vic Lansberry and Jimmie Otis, who dropped their matches 4-3 each. And who do you think is the only representative of the Golf Association still remaining in that tournament? You guessed it—it's your correspondent, who scared the daylights out of his opponent again on Sunday. The guy didn't show up, and we won by default. . . . Short mystery: Why is A going to quit golf? Why is B jingling dimes in his pocket? Read on: Bunker vs. Apte ended Saturday with 15 syndicates for Bunker. Oh, yes! Hubert Hawkins played along, too, but they say he just was along to make it a threesome. Anyway, Bunker got the syndicates—and Apte is going to quit golf again for the fifteenth time. . . . Anybody want a duck dinner? Don't see Percy Crebassa—he shoots ducks like he shoots birdies—which is enough said!

Keep that Sunday, the 29th, in mind. It will be Sharp Park, at 10:30, for the printer-golfer.

A prominent man was asked to give his definition of an expert. His answer was succinct: "An expert is one who can complicate simplicity."

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## Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

President Bennetts, delegate to the I.T.U. convention at Colorado Springs, and Secretary-Treasurer Bailey, delegate to the Allied Printing Trades Conference at Fresno, rendered interesting, comprehensive and informative reports at last Sunday's union meeting. . . . Liberal donations as Christmas remembrances were voted the ten journeymen and three apprentices who are now in military service. Also a donation to orphaned children supported by the Native Sons and Daughters. . . . The usual quota of very artistically designed Christmas seals were purchased from the local Women's Auxiliary, which seals will be on sale by chapel chairmen on dues-collection day. . . . Reports of delegates, and the president and secretary-treasurer's quarterly report were well received. . . . Arthur Berliner, chapel chairman, *Examiner*, who underwent a minor operation for an intestinal ailment last week at a local hospital, was reported as convalescent, and expecting to return home the coming week. . . . Tom Lawler drew a traveler, departing for Atlanta, Ga.

The M.T.D.U. officers, when it comes to "pulling rabbits out of a hat" or otherwise practicing the art of political legerdemain, in their attempts, so far, to "pull the wool over the eyes" of their apathetic membership, are still in a class by themselves. At a 5-hour night session of the M.T.D.U. convention at Colorado Springs, in lieu of their failure to call a convention following the M.T.D.U. referendum on the proposal to withdraw from the I.T.U. and form a mailers' international they proposed a ludicrous proposition, which passed without a dissenting vote. Delegate Giacola was absent, and hence not voting. (It should be remembered that the proposition to withdraw from the I.T.U. carried by only some 216 votes.) Their fantastic proposition recommends that, along with M.T.D.U. officers, a committee of three delegates, composed of Stewart of St. Louis, Barrows of Atlanta and Wiesman of Cincinnati, meet this month with three members of the executive council of the I.T.U. (Secretary-Treasurer Randolph excluded) and seek to formulate a plan of setting up a Mailers' Department at I.T.U. headquarters, and to be presided over by a full-time mailer representative. It would be financed by 11 cents of I.T.U. per capita. Mailer members (M.T.D.U.) would agree not to vote for I.T.U. officers, and not to elect delegates to I.T.U. conventions. The head of the proposed Mailers' Department (a mailer) would, of course, be given authority to appoint "proxies."

Martin, president of the M.T.D.U., stated he "believed all mailers would come together on the plan"—which, in his opinion, would dissolve the mailer injunction—despite the fact that the mailer injunction cannot be dissolved except by its petitioners, or their representatives, petitioning the court to have the injunction dissolved.

Incidental to the above, President Martin, who has been a member of the Cleveland Board of Education, is reported to have told the mailer boys at the Colorado Springs convention that 65,000 voters of Cleveland had petitioned him to stand as a candidate for Mayor at Cleveland (sure of being elected, he felt), and that John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, had offered to donate \$25,000 toward his campaign for the mayoralty, but that he declined to be a candidate for that office, preferring to remain president of the M.T.D.U. at a salary of \$50 per month with, of course, "services" and other "expenses" to be added.

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## Radio Program: Union Emblems

The mails already are overburdened with Christmas gifts to our fighting men overseas and in military camps throughout the nation. This year, above all others, the significance of gifts bearing the union label must impress itself upon American workers.

Why this is so will be explained dramatically over "Labor For Victory" next Sunday, November 22. This broadcast, over the nation-wide network of the National Broadcasting Company, will salute the Union Label, the Union Shopcard and the Union Service Button. The time for the broadcast is 1:15 to 1:30 p. m. E.W.T.

## BELGIAN WORKERS RESIST NAZIS

Radio broadcasts from Moscow say: "German occupation authorities in Belgium have started the compulsory mobilization of Belgian workers for German industry, and have been met with stubborn resistance from the workers. Miners and metallurgical workers of the Liege district staged a protest strike. Despite all threats, the workers, up to now, have not begun to work. They have categorically refused to go to work in Fascist Germany."

## Armstrong-Vance Nuptials

Interesting to many in the local labor movement was a wedding this week, due to the fact that the bride is a favorite niece of Miss Sarah Hagan, assistant to Secretary O'Connell in the headquarters of the Labor Council, and is personally known to various members in labor circles.

The marriage ceremony united Lieut. John C. Armstrong and Miss Sarah Marie Vance, and occurred on Wednesday morning at 9:30 o'clock, at St. Cecilia's church, the Rev. Father Prendeville receiving the vows of the couple. Miss Mary Walshe was the bridesmaid, and the groom was attended by Mr. Louis Pichinino.

The wedding breakfast was served at the Palace hotel, following which, from 2 to 4 p. m., a reception was held at the home of the bride's aunt, Miss Hagan.

The groom, who is a native of Fresno, and a graduate of Stanford University, enlisted in the Army a year and a half ago. From his present station he came to San Francisco on a military mission and claimed his bride during his brief stay here. The bride was born in San Francisco, and is a graduate of the College of Notre Dame.

Following a brief honeymoon in the Northwest, Lieutenant Armstrong will return to the post where his unit of the Army is stationed, and his bride will remain in San Francisco, where she will reside with her aunt.

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You'll find it will pay in the end;  
Don't talk over beers,  
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And your blabbing may cost us a friend.

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## Bus Drivers Seek Relief From Speed Limitation

Bus drivers in intercity, intrastate and interstate operations all over the country have been hit hard by the recent order of the Office of Defense Transportation placing a 35-mile speed limit on motor vehicles. These men, with certain exceptions, are paid on a mileage basis, and the reduction in speed has in many instances cut their income and forced them to work about 15 per cent longer. Their regular schedules have been disrupted, and many of them are now forced to work seven days a week and are unable to be with their families on their periods off duty.

Representatives of these men, organized in the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees, met in Chicago recently and demanded that the labor agreements with their employers be opened up and that the companies should alleviate the hardships of the O.D.T. order.

The assistance of government agencies will be requested in order to secure the necessary relief. It is said the movement affects about 95 per cent of all employees performing this kind of work in the United States.

## Loyalty of Congressmen

In the current issue of *Labor*, Raymond Lonergan, the well known writer for that publication, which is the official organ of fifteen railroad union organizations, makes the following statement:

"This writer has been in a position to observe members of Congress for a quarter of a century. He has heard a lot of talk about the 'loyalty' of some of our lawmakers, but he has never been able to get a shred of evidence to sustain the charge, either in the first World War or during this conflict.

"Naturally, the 531 members of the House and Senate do not always agree, either among themselves or with the Chief Executive. If they did, there would be something wrong with their mental processes.

"But, in the judgment of this writer, not one of them has ever consciously done anything to aid our country's enemies.

"That is a considered opinion, and this looks like a good time to put it on paper."

## DECREASE IN FOREST FIRES

The 1942 fire season in the national forests of California has been characterized by a subnormal number of fires set by lightning, according to Regional Forester S. B. Show. There are usually about 600 lightning fires in an average year. But only about 200 have occurred and the fire season in northern California is now closed on some national forests and fairly safe on the others. In southern California the fire hazard continues in force due to the danger from dry, high velocity winds known as "Santa Anas."

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## S. F. Labor Council

Secretary's Office and Headquarters:  
Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street (Room 214)  
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The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

### Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, November 13, 1942.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Haggerty.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present, except President Shelley, who was excused.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

**Credentials**—None.

**Report of the Organizing Committee**—(Meeting held Friday, November 13, 1942.) Called to order at 7 p. m. by Chairman Thomas A. Rotell. The following were examined for union labels on their wearing apparel, and proof of citizenship, and having been found to have the proper qualifications, your committee recommends that they be seated as delegates to the Council: Laundry Workers No. 26, Patrick Lee, Tillie Clifford. Operating Engineers No. 64, A. Riddell.

**Communications**—Filed: Minutes of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council dated November 5, 1942. Upholsterers No. 28, stating that their union will contribute one day's pay per member to the War Chest. A.F.L. Unions' Red Cross Blood Procurement Program (Arthur Hare, chairman, and Stanley Isaacs, secretary), announcing a radio program Monday evening, November 16, at 7:15, on KYA. Communication from Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, commenting on the defeat suffered by labor on Proposition No. 1; also Weekly News Letter from the California State Federation of Labor dated November 10, 1942.

**Donations:** The following contributions were received for the San Francisco War Chest Fund: Street Carmen, Division 1004, \$500; Newspaper and Periodical Drivers and Helpers No. 921, \$125 (Nov. 9), \$125 (Nov. 10); Cooks No. 44, \$84; Millinery Workers No. 40, \$473.38; Watchmakers No. 101, \$50; Jewelers No. 36, \$50; Watchmakers No. 102, \$25.

Bills were read and ordered paid, after being approved by the trustees.

**Referred to the Executive Committee:** Furniture Workers No. 1541, submitting their new agreement for the Council's approval. Macaroni Workers No. 493, submitting their proposed new agreement.

**Referred to the Label Section:** Communication from I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer, Union Label Trades Department, A.F.L., stating that union labor-minded consumers should also be union label-conscious.

*Referred to the LABOR CLARION:* Communication

from Newman Jeffrey, chief, labor section, Office of Civilian Defense, Washington, D. C., concerning the new gasoline rationing regulations, which will become effective December 1. Communication from A.F.L. Unions' Red Cross Blood Procurement Program (Arthur Hare, chairman, and Stanley G. Isaacs, secretary), asking union members to respond to their blood procurement program by giving a pint of blood.

**Report of the Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention**—Secretary O'Connell made his report of the Sixty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, which was held at Toronto, Ontario, Canada, October 5 to 14, 1942. (See report in full in another column of this issue.)

Secretary O'Connell asked to be excused while he attended a meeting of one of the unions in the building. During his absence Delegate Johns took his chair. At this juncture of the meeting, Brother Daniel J. Flanagan, Western Representative of the American Federation of Labor, introduced George L. Googe, Southern Representative of the A.F.L. Brother Googe gave a very interesting talk on the condition of labor in the South. He stated that 33 1/3 per cent of their members were of the colored race and that there were many laws on the statute books which were antiquated today after being in force 70 to 75 years. For this reason labor in the South has had to go along on its own, defying these obsolete laws which do not apply to the present times.

Brother Flanagan said a few words to the delegates and stated that the California State Federation of Labor is having a meeting on Sunday morning at which time they will figure out ways and means of putting over a uniform program before a test case is brought into court and a decision sought on Proposition No. 1 (or Slave Bill 877).

Secretary O'Connell announced that he had attended a meeting of the local Regional War Manpower Commission and found the Western Representative, Mr. William Hopkins, to be very fair and co-operative. He will notify the departmental councils to be represented at a meeting to be held Thursday morning at 10 o'clock in the Labor Temple. The delegate from Motor Coach Employees No. 1225 (Bus Drivers) asked that their organization also be notified.

**Report of the Labor Committee of the San Francisco War Chest**—Brother George Johns, chairman of the labor committee of the San Francisco War Chest, reported that a program had been inaugurated this week. They will go into the large plants that are engaged in the war effort. A large amount of donations will come out of the metal trades group in the next few weeks. During the past week nine more unions have joined up with one day's pay from all members, and to be paid through the Council. The vast bulk of the unions are really starting to move. On behalf of the unions who have recommended that their members subscribe to it, the business agent or general secretary of the union is going around doing the best job he can collecting the money. Brother Johns attended a meeting of the War Chest downtown during the week. They estimate that this campaign is going to go well over the 100 per cent mark.

**Reports of Unions**—Production and Aeronautical Lodge 1327—Brother Ballerini announced that they were giving a dance at the Scottish Rite Auditorium Saturday night; also, have established a minimum wage of 95 cents an hour at the Hammond Aircraft Corporation. Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410—Reported that the great influx of new people into our unions is not being educated to buy from union stores; Hastings have union tailors, but no union sales people; asked that we purchase from Eagleson's and Bond's, who are union. Postal Clerks No. 2—Thanked the Council and the American Federation of Labor for support given them on Senate Bill 2674. Molders No. 164—Reported that they took up the matter of the War Chest collection three weeks ago; voted to give one hour's pay per member per month for the duration of the war; they found that the owners were not co-operating, whereupon the men in the shop got together and took up the money themselves; as far as the Molders' Union is concerned, they are for it 100 per cent.

Delegate "Cliff" Berry of Tool and Die Makers' Lodge 1176 thanked the members and delegates for their efforts in behalf of his recent election as As-

## Approved Apprenticeship Programs Show Increase

The Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, a management-labor group committee which has been advising the federal government on apprenticeship matters for eight years, had approved 908 apprenticeship programs since October, 1941.

Statistics of the apprentice training service of the War Manpower Commission show 1974 approved programs now in effect as against 1066 reported a year ago.

### 888 Craft Programs

Of the total in effect, 1086 are programs to meet the specific training requirements of individual establishments. The remaining 888 are trade programs, covering the training of apprentices in a recognized craft within a city or other specific geographical area.

The greatest single advance reported for one industry was for machinery and machine tools establishments. Of the 465 approved programs now on the books, 273 were approved since October last year. In other key war industries, 170 of the 257 metal founding and fabricating, 23 of the 46 aircraft and airline, and 9 of the 17 shipbuilding programs have been approved in the last 12 months.

Forty new carpenter and millmen craft programs have been added during the past year, boosting the total for the country to 151. Other conspicuous gains have been in craft programs for electricians from 66 to 100, and for plumbers and steamfitters from 112 to 144.

Manufacturers are reported to be manning these programs with the minimum number of apprentices consistent with the efficiency requirements of their plants, selecting candidates from among those not likely to be called for military service for some time.

### HAS PRESIDENT'S APPROVAL

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis has been authorized by President Roosevelt to use his birthday, January 30, 1943, for the tenth annual fund-raising drive of the Foundation against the disease.

### BY SAN MATEO UNIONS

Christmas boxes for soldiers stationed in San Mateo county will be prepared by members of the Central Labor Council and the Building Trades Council under a plan worked out with the American Red Cross. In addition to the gift boxes, council members plan to have as many soldiers as possible invited to their homes for Christmas dinners.

### CALL FOR FLOWER GARDENERS

Groundsmen and flower gardeners are needed to fill full-time, permanent positions which exist mainly in northern California. The State Personnel Board announces an examination for this class, with the last date for filing applications November 25. Application forms and information in detail may be obtained from the State Personnel Board offices, State building, San Francisco.

semblyman, and promised his earnest support to labor in the Legislature.

Secretary O'Connell made a few remarks on the closing of taverns at 12 midnight. The Army and the Navy have turned down the idea of Prohibition. Delegate Elmer Hubbard of the Musicians' Union stated that his union would oppose the voluntary closing of taverns at midnight.

**Receipts, \$5577.38; expenses, \$6180.08.**

Meeting adjourned at 10:15 p. m.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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# Musicians No. 6: "For the Record"

The current issue of the *Musical News*, official publication of Musicians' Union No. 6 of San Francisco and the Bay area, contains an interesting and informative compilation of the professional service given by members of that organization to the nation's armed forces. The article was written by Eddie B. Love, recording secretary, who also gives credit to James Voss for aid in preparing the figures submitted.

It is in the nature of a report to the union on this particular activity in the war efforts by the members, and is declared to be intended primarily "for the record," to the end that when the story of civilian work in World War II is finally written the part of No. 6 therein shall be known; and, in addition, as evidence that the union has been faithful to its motto for the duration, "Keeping Them Entertained Is Keeping Up Their Morale." Needless to say, the local Musicians, through their international organization, are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

## Entertain All Service Branches

The appearances and efforts which the members of No. 6 put forth prior to Pearl Harbor are not included in the report, these being dismissed with the statement that the union had done its part, and the figures submitted begin with January 1, 1942. Since that date 5389 members of No. 6 and other members of the American Federation of Musicians have participated in 1219 appearances for the entertainment of the personnel in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force and Coast Guard. From that basis the report then continues:

"For these appearances our musicians played approximately 23,556 man-hours free. Allowing 11,778 man-hours for traveling time to and from these appearances at bases, camps, forts, hospitals, cantonments and aboard transports gives a total of 35,334 man-hours as the amount of their time the San Francisco musicians have given, free, as their contribution to the upkeep of the morale of the armed forces.

## Without Financial Remuneration

"If these services were paid for (which they were not), the cost would have been for the actual services rendered, \$113,687.77. In this amount no charges have been computed for either travel time or the many rehearsals which were, in many instances, connected with the entertainments and shows given.

"Using a simple average of ten miles of travel for each one of the musicians involved to and from these appearances means the collective travel made by these 5389 members was 12,190 miles. We do not give the man-miles traveled. The figures would then appear fantastic.

"The appearances set forth above have been made at Fort Ord, Camp Roberts, Stockton Air Field, Moffett Field, Mare Island navy yard, Hamilton Field and Camp Stoneman in Pittsburg, in addition to all the camps, bases, forts, hospitals, staging areas, embarkation points, aboard transports and all the outlying defense areas in and adjacent to our jurisdiction. We entertained well over 500,000 members of our armed forces.

## Pay Own Transportation Expense

"It is also worthy of note to set forth that in 90 per cent of the appearances made by these 5389 members, during which time they traveled collectively approximately 12,190 miles, our members furnished and

paid for their own transportation to and from these shows.

"Not included in these figures are any appearances on behalf of the Navy Relief Fund, Red Cross drive, War Chest drive, War Bond and Stamp drives, or any other free services rendered to the war effort, except the entertainment of the armed forces.

"Local 6 very proudly challenges any individual, concern, industry or group in our jurisdiction to match this contribution by our musicians to the entertainment of the armed forces, the war effort, or victory.

"And the press, radio, newspaper columnists and radio commentators, in the face of these facts and figures, have the temerity to challenge our patriotism and that of the American Federation of Musicians, from President Petrillo down to you and me. Let them match this—the record of only one of the many locals in the American Federation of Musicians."

## Credit to Other Performers

Secretary Love further stated that he could not close the report "without giving due credit to all of the splendid performers, both men and women, who aided and assisted and also gave of their time" in many of the appearances made by the Musicians. "Theirs is a story to be told by themselves," he said, and "suffice it to say that the crafts of the theatrical world are all in there pitching together—and good."

Saying that in the near future the figures of free service given throughout the nation by the entire membership of the American Federation of Musicians will be available, Secretary Love confidently declares that "when they are, they will be most illuminating, and we know the record of Local 6 will be close to 'tops.'" The report then concludes as follows:

## Entertainment Appealing

"Musicians and kindred crafts in the amusement world are classed as non-essential in World War II. The stories to the contrary, the chaplains, welfare and morale officers and special service officers of our armed forces could tell should be brought to light. Music and entertainment, outside of letters from home, are the biggest factors in the maintenance of

# War Labor Board Rejects Pay Raise to Keep Force

The National War Labor Board, acting under its new policy not to grant wage increases "for the purpose of influencing or directing the flow of manpower," has disapproved an agreement made between the Staley Manufacturing Company, of Painesville, Ohio, and a chemical workers union, calling for a general wage increase of 6 cents an hour.

Pointing out that the company joined in the request after 18 of the 55 workers employed in the plant, which processes soy beans, had left to accept employment with a Painesville magnesium plant paying a higher starting rate, the board said: "It is obvious that if the board should attempt on its own initiative to remedy manpower shortages by granting wage increases whenever an employer alleges that his workmen are leaving his plant for higher-paying jobs, the effect would be to accelerate a spiral movement of inflationary wage increases."

## Teamster "Sells" an Idea

Three hours after he donated blood at the San Francisco Red Cross center, Frank J. Courtney, a member of Teamsters' Union No. 85, returned and brought with him another volunteer. He had left the center and went to a store to buy shoes. While the salesman sold him shoes, he sold the salesman the idea of donating blood. Not content with a pledge, he personally brought the salesman to the Center.

Courtney served in the first World War as a member of the 18th Regimental Machine Gunners, First Division. He fought in six major engagements, and received the Medale Militaire, the Silver Star and two citations for gallantry in action. He has two nephews in the armed forces.

the morale of the armed forces. Although written two decades ago, these words of World War I President Woodrow Wilson apply perfectly in 1942: 'The man who disparages music as a luxury and non-essential is doing the nation an injury. Music now, more than ever before, is a national need. There is no better way to express patriotism than through music.'

Buy Union Label Merchandise from Union Clerks

# "We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.  
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.  
American Distributing Company.  
Austin Studio, 833 Market.  
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.  
Becker Distributing Company.  
Bruener, John, Company.  
B & G Sandwich Shops.  
California Watch Case Company.  
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.  
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Country Gentleman*.  
Desenfant, A., & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.  
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.).  
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.  
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.  
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.  
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.  
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.  
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.  
Mirsky, B., & Son, wholesale cigars and tobaccos, 468 Third St.  
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.  
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.  
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.  
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.  
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.  
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.  
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.  
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.  
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.  
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.  
Sloane, W. & J.  
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.  
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.  
Standard Oil Company.  
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.  
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.  
Swift & Co.  
Time and Life (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).  
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.  
Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.  
Woodridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.  
All non-union independent taxicabs.  
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.  
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.  
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.  
Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

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3036 16th STREET, Between Mission and Valencia  
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ELECTRIC VENTILATION

SPEEDY SERVICE

OUR OWN BAKERY



## Local Committee Formed to Aid in Forwarding the Aims and Purposes of United Seamen's Service, Inc.

Mindful at last that seamen have been the neglected heroes of this war, grateful Americans have demanded that our fighting merchant mariners be granted recognition and benefits equivalent to those which the uniformed forces enjoy.

Out of that demand has come the United Seamen's Service. Through it, the American public will be given a chance to repay, in a small measure, the great debt owing to the officers and men of the nation's merchant marine.

### Purpose of the Organization

The United Seamen's Service, Inc., is a non-profit corporation chartered under the laws of the State of New York. Its purpose is to provide health and recreational facilities, or hotels where needed, for merchant seamen both here and abroad, as well as aid in repatriation and other services so long needed by the men who are delivering the goods to our fighting fronts.

It is directed by a board of trustees whose members include representatives of government, the shipbuilding industries, ship operators and maritime labor unions as well as public-spirited citizens. Shipbuilder Henry J. Kaiser is president of the national organization.

### Will Organize Local Activities

Forty prominent San Franciscans will organize locally the activities of the United Seamen's Service.

At the immediate present the most urgent tasks confronting the San Francisco committee is the selection of a mariners' convalescent home, according to J. F. Sullivan, Jr., vice-president of the Crocker First National Bank, and the committee's temporary chairman. This home probably will be similar to the three already operating on the Atlantic coast—the Kermit Roosevelt estate at Oyster Bay, Long Island; a former resort hotel at Bay Ridge, Md., and the estate of Mrs. C. Suydam Cutting near Gladstone, N. J.

Regional offices for organization of the U. S. S. program on the Pacific coast have been opened at 564 Market street, with Philip Ketchum in charge as director.

### San Francisco Committee

In addition to Temporary Chairman Sullivan, those who have been named to serve on the local committee are: Charles Blyth, of Blyth & Co.; J. B. Bryan, of the Pacific American Shipowners' Association; W. J. Bush, American President Lines; George T. Cameron, San Francisco *Chronicle*; H. D. Collier, Standard Oil Company of California; O. K. Cushing; Mrs. William Denman; Don Fazackerley, Bay Area Maritime Committee; Ralph T. Fisher, American Trust Company; Hugh Gallagher, Matson Navigation Company; Judge C. J. Goodell of the Superior Court; Henry F. Grady, American President Lines; Farnham P. Griffiths; Maj. Charles Kendrick, Schlage Lock Company; Clarence Lindner, San Francisco *Examiner*; A. R. Lintner, Pacific director, War Shipping Administration; J. K. Lockhead, American Trust Company; Harry Lundberg, Seafarers' International Union; William Loneran, Marine Cooks and Stewards of the Pacific Coast; Parker Maddux, San Francisco Bank; Vincent J. Malone, Marine Firemen, Oilers, Water Tenders and Wipers' Association; Capt. C. F. May, Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90; R. Meriwether, Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association; Florence McAuliffe; John L. McNab; Guy E. Needham, War Shipping Administration; Alonzo J. Owens; John A. Remick, San Francisco Junior Chamber of Commerce; Ralph D. Rogers, National Maritime Union; William P. Roth, Matson Navigation Company; Mrs. M. C. Sloss; Robert Gordon Sproul, president, University of California; A. E. Stow, American Hawaiian Steamship Company; Mrs. Nion Tucker; William R. Wallace, Jr.; Roy C. Ward, Marine Exchange; Charles L. Wheeler, McCormick Steamship Company; Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president, Stanford University.

## Higgins Gets War Contract

Andrew J. Higgins left Washington for New Orleans with new contracts which involve a total of more than \$212,000,000 of government expenditures.

Higgins, whose contract with the Maritime Commission for 200 Liberty cargo ships was revoked some time ago on the ground of lack of steel for the ship construction, disclosed that on his own account and with government aid he was ready to start a new five-point war construction program. His plant is under contract with A.F.L. unions.

The largest item in the program is the 1200 cargo planes, to be made largely of a new form of plywood combined with metal, which he called wood alloy.

In addition, Higgins said, he will stand ready to make any kind of airplane parts which are proving bottlenecks for other plane manufacturers, and will build for the Government \$2,000,000 worth of gasoline engines, primarily for marine use but with other possibilities. On his own account, he is already building a giant six-engined cargo plane of plywood on an experimental basis, which will employ the new type of plywood.

### FREEDOM OF SPEECH

"Freedom of speech is a keystone in the American way of life. Take it away, and the torch of liberty will surely flicker out."—Ernest E. Norris, president, Southern Railway System.

William H. Hansen . . . . . Manager  
Dan F. McLaughlin . . . . . President  
Geo. J. Amussen . . . . . Secretary

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## Workers Ask Payment of Back Wages in War Bonds

"Thanks for collecting our wages, but let us have the amounts due in War Bonds." That was what eleven workers told H. C. Carrasco, State Labor Commissioner, after he had recovered more than \$2000 for them in unpaid wages.

The workers filed a complaint that their employer had paid them less than the scale agreed upon in collective bargaining in violation of the State law. After investigation the facts were placed before the Los Angeles city attorney who upheld the Labor Commissioner's ruling.

The employer agreed to pay the difference between the union scale and the rate he had originally paid, and stated he would forward his check to the Labor Commissioner. In the meantime, the employees requested payment in the form of War Bonds, and when the employer's check was received the Labor Commissioner ordered bonds in the amount due each employee.

## Women in Transport Industry

Otto S. Beyer, director of the division of transport personnel of the Office of Defense Transportation, predicts that 180,000 women will get jobs in the transportation industry in the coming months. This will bring the number of women transport workers to a total of 300,000, compared to the present level of 120,000.

Jobs which must be filled primarily by women are not all in the "white collar" class, in which women are customarily used. Women will fill jobs in the shops, hangars, terminals and yards which men are leaving to enter the armed forces, Beyer said. Also, women are expected to comprise 40 per cent of the personnel of airlines, and increasing use is being made of women truck drivers, and railroads are finding increased uses for women, repeating the experience of the last war.

Among the transportation jobs now being filled by women are the following: Welders, sheet metal workers, tool room attendants, street car conductors, electrical repairmen, gatemen, platform men, coach operators, mail truck operators, baggage agents, blacksmith hammer operators, roundhouse clerks, patrolmen and watchmen, gang foremen in shops, engine houses and power plants.

### COMMUNISTS BALLOT CONTESTS

The Communist party won two and lost five contests to stay on state ballots in the November elections. Attempts to ban the ticket in New York and California were voided by court action. In Illinois, a U. S. district court held the statute barring the Communists to be unconstitutional, but refused to issue an injunction because it was too late to reprint the ballots. The other states where the party was barred by state officials were Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Wisconsin.

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